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Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Allies Hold Hills. The South Korean 2d Div. won complete control of White Horse Mtn. [see map this page] Oct. 14 after a week's hard battle with Chinese Reds. The Chinese employed 3 divisions, suffered 10,000 casualties during the battle, according to UN estimates. Heavy UN air support despite poor weather helped ROK troops wear down Red artillery attacks and rout Chinese from the mountain in several days of close-quarter fighting. U.S. 7th Div. troops gained the top of Triangle Hill Oct. 15 in a battle that extended to Sniper Ridge, Finger Ridge & other strategic hills in the Reds' old "Iron Triangle" on the central front. [See p. 317A-J]

U.S. Fakes Invasion. A large U.S. amphibious force conducting a "training exercise" off northeastern Korea below Wonsan Oct. 15 misled the Communists into believing that a new invasion of North Korea was under way. The U.S. Navy said the Reds rushed thousands of troops to the area from the main land front in a frantic effort to bolster coastal defenses. U.S. warships shelled the enemy coast, actually launched invasion craft loaded with troops but did not try to land troops. [See p. 277B-C]

Air Effectiveness Disputed. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., U.S. Marine Corps commandant, said in Washington Oct. 13 the AF's Operation Strangle against Red communications in North Korea had been a "fizzle" and the Reds were steadily building up their land forces in spite of it. He said pinpoint raids on Yalu power plants & other concentrations of Red strength had been more effective than attempts to blast supply convoys off North Korean roads. AF Secy. Thomas K. Finletter disputed Shepherd's report on Strangle Oct. 14, said it was never intended to completely paralyze Red forces but was "making the Communist world bleed at its most vulnerable point." [See 310L, 245B, 45K]

The U.S. reported 6 Red MIG-15s downed Oct. 11, 4 downed Oct. 12 in dogfights over North Korea. One U.S. Sabrejet was reported lost in aerial combat, 4 to Red anti-aircraft fire, one to "other causes" Oct. 5-11. U.S. B-29s made a heavy raid on Red troop centers on Haeju Peninsula northwest of Seoul Oct. 12.

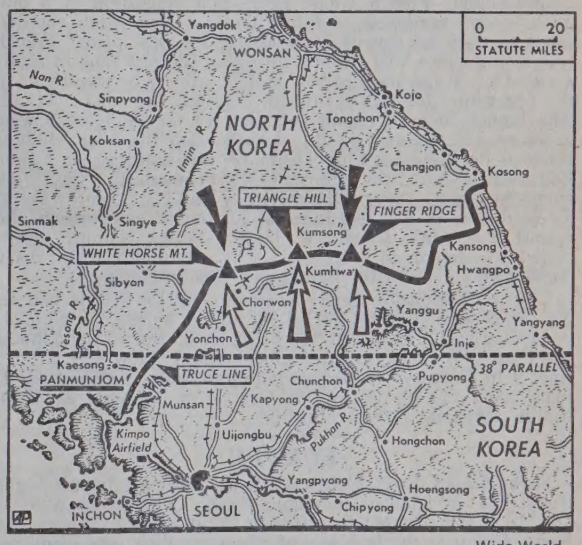
The U.S. 8th Army & AF agreed Oct. 12 that reports of an accidental U.S. bombing of Greek troops on the Korean front Sept. 28 had been erroneous. [See pp. 317K, 309H]

75 U.S. F-84 thunderjets flew from Midway Island to a base in northern Japan Oct. 13-14 in the longest known overwater flight by single-engined jet fighters. [See p. 222E]

U.S.-Russian Plane Incident. Russia said in a note to the U.S. Oct. 13 that Soviet fighter planes fired on a missing American B-29 bomber near Russian-occupied Yuri Island Oct. 9 after it defied a signal to land on Yuri and shot at the Russian planes. The B-29 "departed in the direction of the sea" after the incident, the Russians said. They demanded that the U.S. prevent further "violation of the Soviet state frontier" by U.S. planes. The U.S. Far East AF in Tokio replied that the B-29 "carried no guns & no gunners," hence could not have fired on Russian planes. It said the B-29, which carried a crew of 8, disappeared while over Japanese territorial waters. "By purpose or accident, Russian planes from time to time fly over Japanese territorial waters," the FEAF said.

The U.S. State Dept. added Oct. 14 that Russia occupied Yuri (18 mi. north of Hokkaido, Japan) & other Habomai Islands under an unrecognized claim that they are part of the Kurile Islands ceded to the USSR under the Yalta Agreement. Japan claims the Habomais as part of Japan proper. [See p. 317K-L; Vol. XI, 323G]

Battles in Korean Mountains



Wide World

Map locates hills where hard battles continued this week with South Koreans pitted against Chinese Reds in some of heaviest action. Battle front (black line) may serve as truce line if stalled Panmunjom conference produces armistice. [See battle details this page, other maps pp. 293, 197]

Casualties. The U.S. reported Oct. 15 its Korean casualties totaled 121,154 (21,233 dead) Oct. 10. Canada Oct. 11 listed 1,079 total Korean casualties (197 dead). [See pp. 317K-L, 278A]

Truce Outlook. A letter from Gen. William K. Harrison Jr. delivered through liaison officers in Panmunjom Oct. 16 told Lt. Gen. Nam Il the UN was ready to resume plenary truce talks whenever the Reds had a "constructive" proposal to advance. Harrison accused the Reds of using "half-truths, lies & distortions" in propaganda charges that the UN had broken off armistice negotiations. [See pp. 328A, 317B]

The Asian & Pacific Peace Conf. in Peking (Peiping) closed Oct. 13 after denouncing the U.S.' "unjustifiable conduct . . . in unilaterally adjourning" Korean truce talks. It demanded repatriation of "all prisoners of war . . . in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1949" and said "all foreign troops, including the Chinese People's Volunteers, must be withdrawn and the Korean people left free to settle their domestic affairs in their own ways" [see p. 45C]. (The Red-sponsored parley also demanded UN action to "ensure the withdrawal of foreign troops fighting in Viet Nam [Indo-China], Malaya & other countries,

Week in Headlines

International. *Reds repulsed in hard Korean fighting.*
Stalin called on Communists throughout the world to support Soviet policies, encourage nationalistic popular fronts.
Iran announced diplomatic break with Britain.
UN Assembly convened; Acheson upheld Korean action.

Domestic. *Nixon denounced Stevenson for Hiss testimony; Presidential candidates interpreted Russian strategy.*
Supreme Court upheld A-spy Rosenbergs' death sentence.
Senate investigated alleged U.S. Reds employed by UN.
CIA chief Smith praised Truman's anti-Red record.

and bring about a just & reasonable settlement through negotiations." It denounced the UN for "countenancing the oppression of national liberation movements" in many countries, repeated germ-warfare charges against the U.S. A permanent "peace liaison committee" headed by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, a vice chairman of the Red-Chinese Govt., was set up in Peking to carry on work of opposing a "revival of Japanese militarism" & achieve other goals of the conference [see Vol. XI, p. 298B]. Peking reported Oct. 12 that U.S. delegate Joan Hinton, former Chicago U. physics student & Los Alamos laboratory employe, spoke for outlawing atomic, germ & other "weapons of mass destruction." UP said Chicago U. & Los Alamos records indicated she never had access to classified atomic information in the U.S.) [See 318M, 294A]

Indo-China. French Union forces said evacuation of 6 outposts 90 mi. northwest of Hanoi under a Viet Minh counter-attack Oct. 15 was part of a "pre-arranged defense plan." French troops struck into Viet Minh territory for the first time in nearly a year Oct. 5 and used planes, mobile artillery & paratroops in the first winter (dry season) offensive against the rebels Oct. 12. The French high command said Oct. 13 that 300 rebels were killed & 325 captured in the drive to trap the Viet Minhese between Ninhbinh & Phat Diem, 65 mi. southeast of Hanoi. Bad weather slowed the campaign Oct. 14, permitted Viet Minh troops to escape. [See p. 310M-N] . . . Viet Nam security agents reported Oct. 16 they had foiled a Communist assassination plot against U.S. Amb. Donald R. Heath. Sureté National agents raided 3 underground hideouts in a Saigon suburb, found documents giving plans of the plot against Heath. [See p. 183A]

Chinese Nationalist Govt. revealed Oct. 15 that it had recovered or accounted for $4,361,588 of the $5,593,899 allegedly embezzled by Lt. Gen. Pan Tsu Mow, ex-director of the Chinese Air Force's Washington procurement office. Mow was arrested Aug. 9 in Cuernavaca, Mexico. Chinese Amb.-to-Mexico C. T. Feng asked the Mexican Govt. Oct. 12 to extradite Mow for trial in Formosa. [See p. 118M-N]

EUROPE

Stalin Closes Party Congress. Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin closed the All-Union Communist Party Congress in Moscow Oct. 15 with a speech telling foreign Communists to support the Soviet Union as the best way of advancing their own countries' "best interests." He supported formation of new pro-Soviet popular fronts by saying Communists should campaign for "bourgeois democratic freedoms," stress "national sovereignty" and fight against "exploitation" of rank-&-file citizenry by "those who have capital." He promised Soviet support to "brotherly parties in the countries of the domination of capital." Stalin hailed the Communists' rise to power in European & Asian areas outside the USSR, said Communists in other countries must bear in mind how Red victory was achieved in the Soviet satellite states. He said the rise of strong "shock brigades" from mid-Europe to China & Korea meant "it has become easier for our party to work and the work becomes more merry." He had special praise for Italian & French Communists, said West European governments were abandoning national principles "for dollars," declared that Soviet interests were "indivisible from the cause of peace in all the world." He closed his speech with the cry, "Down with warmongers!" It took him 25 mins. to deliver a 10-min. speech because of interruptions of cheering. [See 318K]

The congress Oct. 13 elected Stalin head of a special 11-man committee to revise the CP program adopted in 1919. (Plans made at the last Soviet CP congress in 1939 to revise the program were sidetracked by World War II.) Other committee members: Dep. Premiers G. M. Malenkov, V. M. Molotov, L. P. Beria & L. M. Kaganovich; Karelo-Finnish Red leader Otto Kuusinen; P. N. Popselov, Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute director; State Planning Comm. Chrmn. M. Z. Saburov; P. F. Yudkin, A. M. Rumvantsev, D. I. Chesnokow. A new Soviet CP Central Com. of 125 members & 110 alternates was elected Oct. 14 to replace the previous committee of 71 members & 68 alternates. (Among diplomats elected to the new committee: Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Dep. Forgn. Mins. Andrei A. Gromyko & Jacob A. Malik, Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zarubin, Amb.-to-China Alexander S. Panyushkin.) [See p. 318G]

Other congress highlights:

Military—War Min. Alexander M. Vasilevsky said Oct. 7 that modernization of the Soviet Army had "sharply increased its battle potentialities" and it was in constant battle readiness. He reported that 90% of its officers down to level of company commander were World War II veterans, 86.4% were Communists or members of the Komsomol (Young Communist) movement. Dep. Prime Min. Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin charged Oct. 8 that U.S. "bosses" were determined to win world domination through war with the USSR. Dep. Premier Vyacheslav A. Malyshev, overseer of the machine tool industry, said it had 8.1 times more heavy lathes than before World War I, could convert from peacetime to wartime basis on a month's notice and supply Soviet forces with every type of weapon they require. [See 318J]

Economic— A new Soviet 5-yr. plan approved by the congress called for more huge hydroelectric projects and continued build-up of Siberian heavy industry. Plans for a dam at Novosibirsk, Siberia on the Ob River to rival the 1.9 million-kw. Stalingrad dam were reported Oct. 12. Power Min. Dmitri Zhimerin disclosed Oct. 14 the USSR's power-output goals were 117 billion kw. hours this year, 162.5 billion kwh. by 1955, 250 billion kwh. by 1960 [see p. 264G-L]. Anastas I. Mikoyan, Politburo trade expert, said Oct. 9 that the USSR's foreign trade was treble the pre-World War II rate and 80% was with the "democratic camp" (Soviet bloc). He said trade with "capitalist" countries "has been reduced sharply as a result of the aggressive course of the U.S." [See pp. 321J, 305K, 118C]

Political—Secy. Nikolai A. Mikhailov of the Young Communist League (Komsomol) said in a speech made public Oct. 12 that some of the 16 million Komsomol members were falling under the influence of religion, slacking on prescribed activities and violating Marxian rules. He demanded "an end to the shortcomings in ideological work." [See p. 100A; Vol. XI, 254P]

French CP Secy. Maurice Thorez told the congress Oct. 10: "The people of France will never go to war against the Soviet Union." [See p. 282L] A message from the U.S. Communist Party Oct. 11 said the "great masses" of Americans wanted friendly cooperation with the USSR. [See p. 289A]

(British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden told the British Conservative Party Conf. in Scarborough Oct. 9: Soviet theorists seemed to be shifting their propaganda line, apparently doubted that "the West can ever be threatened or intimidated by a preponderance of forces," seemed to be "relying more on the old conviction that the capitalist world, if left to its own devices, will tear itself apart." He said there was "hope" that the West was "within measureable distance of having the means to prevent any successful attack" from the East [see p. 294B]. Milovan Djilas of the Yugoslav Politburo said Oct. 11 in a critique on Stalin's Oct. 2 economic statement that Stalin displayed "ignorance" of Marx and betrayed "a hidden & invisible crisis in the Soviet system."') [See pp. 329C, J-K, 286K]

Other Red Rallies. Soviet journalist Ilya Ehrenburg was reported in Vienna Oct. 14 to direct arrangements for a Communist-sponsored World Peace Congress beginning Dec. 5 [see p. 214J]. Sweden refused Oct. 15 to admit 54 of 60 delegates from Iron Curtain countries to a Red-sponsored conference in Stockholm Oct. 18-21 on the German question. [See p. 318P]

Harriman on Trade Curbs. U.S. Mutual Security Dir. W. Averell Harriman told Congress in a report Oct. 15 on operation of the Battle Act that Allied restrictions on export of critical materials to the East had retarded arms production behind the Iron Curtain. He said Russian agents were making "frantic" attempts to buy strategic items on black markets. Harriman said action had been taken against more than 200 American companies the past 4 years for trying to circumvent export controls and 264 strategic items diverted from the Soviet bloc. [See p. 278C]

NATO. U.S. Mutual Security Agency officials in Paris disclosed Oct. 11 that the U.S. Army's Garand .30-caliber rifle, which Britain opposed last year in favor of a .28-caliber British rifle, had been accepted as standard small arms by the North Atlantic Treaty Org. They said Britain would shift to .30-caliber weapons as their other ammunition was used up. Other NATO standard weapons: British Centurion & U.S. M-47 heavy tanks; France's 8-mm. mortar; U.S. 90-mm. anti-aircraft, 105-mm. light artillery and 155-mm. gun & howitzer; British Swift (made also in Belgium & Holland), British Venom (made also in Italy) & French Mystere day-night jet interceptor planes. The MSA in Paris announced Oct. 13 a $400 million program to build 1,400 Swifts, Venoms & Mysteres in 18-24 months in Britain, France, Italy, Holland & Belgium. The U.S. agreed to pay $225 million of the cost out of "off-shore" procurement funds. [See p. 222L]

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Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway told a Pilgrims dinner meeting in London Oct. 14 that his NATO forces were still below "minimum military requirements" to safeguard West Europe. Prime Min. Winston Churchill said Britain would do everything in its power "short of going bankrupt" to speed the buildup but assured "the other side" (Russia) that the NATO alliance was purely defensive. Gen. George C. Marshall said on his return to New York Oct. 14 from a 6-week tour of U.S. military cemeteries in Europe & North Africa (as Amer. Battle Monuments Comm. chairman): West Europe had undergone "tremendous change" and "constant diminution of Communist influence" since 1948. [See pp. 319B, 270H-L, 237M]

French Premier Antoine Pinay said in a speech in Metz Oct. 12 of his dispute with the U.S. over military aid, the French defense effort & North African political disputes: The French alliance with the U.S. was one of the "certainties" & "constants" of French policy but "France is a great power who must fulfill her destiny by retaining her rank." [See p. 319D]

Russia warned Denmark Oct. 1 that establishment of U.S. bases in Denmark under the NATO program would be regarded as a threat to Soviet security. [See p. 302F-G]

Yugoslavia. The U.S., Britain & France announced Oct. 13 they had agreed to give economic aid to Yugoslavia another year. They were said unofficially to have promised about $99 million ($78 million U.S., $12.6 million British, $8.5 million French). The U.S. was to release $30 million immediately so Yugoslav industries could replenish stocks of raw materials depleted because drought crop losses had forced the country to concentrate on imports of food. Yugoslavia was said to have estimated that it would have to import at least 400,000 tons of wheat, 150,000 tons of corn, 30,000 tons of edible fats, 30,000 tons of oats this fiscal year. The U.S. reportedly promised to supply 200,000 tons of wheat & lard worth $20 million if the Yugoslavs could not obtain them from other sources. The Big 3 aid agreement announced Oct. 13 provided that Yugoslavia would consult with the U.S., Britain & France before obtaining loans except from the Intl. Bank. It also called for consultations on balancing Yugoslavia's foreign trade and building up its industry & agriculture through material & technical aid. [See p. 311B-C]

Yugoslav Roman Catholic bishops decided in a Zagreb meeting Sept. 23-25 not to join or approve Govt.-sponsored associations for priests. [See pp. 286K, 215C]

Kennan. Russia rejected Oct. 14 the U.S. protest over its treatment of Amb. George F. Kennan. It referred to him as a "former Ambassador," but the U.S. State Dept. said it had no plans to recall him formally & name a successor. [See p. 318D]

Austrian Forgn. Min. Karl Gruber protested in a speech in Vienna Oct. 7 against "unjustified interference" by U.S. occupation authorities in Austrian affairs. He said they should not take sides in an "Austrian domestic political quarrel" or insist on Austrian policies that would upset the governing anti-Communist coalition. Coalition parties agreed Oct. 15 on general elections Apr. 26, 1953. [See pp. 311B, 278G]

MIDDLE EAST

Iran. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh said Oct. 16 he would sever diplomatic relations with Britain because Iran had gained nothing through normal relations with the British. He did not indicate when or how the break would be made, said instead he hoped the British would recognize their mistakes so Anglo-Iranian relations could be resumed in a cooperative spirit. Britain announced Oct. 15 that Iran's latest counter-proposal for settling the oil dispute was "unreasonable & unacceptable." London denied Iran's claim against the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., which was based on the British blockade of Iranian oil, and warned that the blockade would be continued "throughout the world." [See p. 321J-K] . . . The Iranian Govt. announced Oct. 13 it had quashed a foreign-aided plot against Mossadegh by arresting 4 men and placing a guard around the home of Gen. Fazollah Zahedi who, as a Senator, was immune from arrest. The Govt. charged the men had schemed "in the interest of a certain foreign embassy" (presumably British). Zahedi denied the charge, said Oct. 15 the charges against him were personal & political. [See p. 63C] . . . Ex-Vice Premier Hossein Fatemi was named Oct. 11 to succeed Forgn. Min. Hossein Navab who resigned in a dispute over Iran's UN delegation. Fatemi said Oct. 12 he would alter Iran's foreign policy by assigning top diplomats to Asian countries instead of to Western nations. [See p. 63C] . . . Foreign correspondents were warned Oct. 13 that their messages might be refused transmission if they contained anything considered false news by the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones. [See Vol. XI, p. 110F-G]

Israel. The UN Palestine Conciliation Comm. announced Oct. 9 that Israel would release blocked bank accounts of Palestinian Arab refugees. The funds, including contents of safe deposit boxes, represent holdings of 20,000 to 30,000 Arabs, were estimated to total $14-$15 million. Israel agreed to a $2.8 million first installment with priority given to holders of small private accounts. Israeli Govt. officials said Oct. 12 the action was intended as a good-will gesture that might pave the way toward peace negotiations with the Arab states. [See p. 294M] . . . The Israeli Cabinet adopted Oct. 14 an import program & foreign currency budget of $305 million for the next fiscal year. The Govt. decided to balance all foreign currency payments and to peg all commitments abroad to actual income. Appropriations included $62 million for food, $52.8 million for "services" including military costs & interest on debts, $2.8 million for release of Arab bank accounts. [See p. 187B] . . . An Israeli military mission will study Yugoslav Army training methods, it was announced Oct. 12. [See p. 142F] . . . Zionist Org. of Amer. Pres. Rabbi Irving Miller said in Tel Aviv Oct. 14 he had persuaded Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion to support a strengthening of the Amer. Zionist Council. This reversed Ben-Gurion's previously-announced preference for formation of an over-all nonpartisan federation as the best way to expand the Zionist movement in the U.S. beyond ideological limits of present groups. [See p. 203J; Vol. X, 166N]

Egypt. Premier Mohammed Naguib announced dissolution of the provisional Regency Council Oct. 14 and its replacement by a sole temporary regent, Prince Mohammed Abdel Moneim, one of the council's 3 members. The reorganization followed dismissal that day of Col. Mohammed Rashad Mehanna, the regency's Army representative, on charges of "overstepping the limits of his post." [See p. 248K-L] . . . Britain announced 2 concessions to Egypt Oct. 9: return to the Egyptian Army of custody of the El Firdan bridge across the Suez Canal and release of $14 million from Egypt's sterling balances as "an expression of good will." [See pp. 159A, 122N] . . . 15 groups met the Oct. 8 deadline for registration of political parties: Moslem Brotherhood (which said Oct. 3 it would keep out of politics), Daughters of the Nile, Natl. Feminist, Nile Democratic; Fellah Socialist, New Nationalist, Democratic, Wafd, Liberal-Constitutional, Kotla, Saadist, Nationalist, Socialist, Labor, Fellaheen. The Wafd Party submitted to Premier Naguib's purge order Oct. 6 and accepted the resignations of its president, Mustafa Nahas, & 6 other party leaders. Nahas was made honorary president for life. [See p. 287A] . . . Egypt & the Sudan were reported Oct. 14 to have agreed on 2 extensive plans for better irrigation & flood-control use of the Nile headwaters. The plans called for enlargement of Sennar Dam in the Sudan, construction of a new dam at Merowe, sharing of water made available by new storage projects. Agreement also was reached on consignment to Sudan of more Nile water from Egypt for irrigation. [See p. 282A] . . . Wealthy landowner Adly Seleh Lamloum, 23, was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor Oct. 5 for opposing by force the Govt.'s land reform program. [See p. 286P] . . . A military court sentenced 4 persons to 3-5 years imprisonment at hard labor Oct. 1 for setting the Shepheard's Hotel fire last January. A 5th defendant was acquitted. [See p. 29E]

Jordan's Premier Abdul Huda Pasha resigned Sept. 28 and was asked by the Regency Council to form a new Govt. His new Cabinet announced Sept. 30: *Forgn. & Defense Min.*—Huda Pasha; *Vice Premier & Interior Min.*—Siad Mufti; *Eductn.*—Abdul Halim Nimer; *Commerce & Econ.*—Khulusi Khaury; *Agri.*—Ahmed Tarawneh; *Health & Welfare*—Jamil Tutunji; *Finance*—Musa Nasir; *Development*—Aswar Nusaibeh; *Justice*—Ali Hasna; *Communications*—Saba Elaskashe. [See p. 297P]

Lebanese Parliament granted dictatorial decree-making powers for 6 months to Premier Khalid Shehab Oct. 9. Shehab & his trusteeship Cabinet were named Sept. 30. The Cabinet: *Interior, Justice & Information Min.*—Shehab; *Forgn. Min.*—Mussa Mobarak; *Econ. & Finance*—George Hakim; *Eductn., Health & Defense*—Salem Haidar. [See p. 306D-E]

Arab League Council named Egyptian ex-Forgn. Min. Abdel Khalek Massouna Sept. 14 to succeed Abdel Rahman Azzam as secretary general of the League. [See p. 287A]

Tunisian terrorists began wide-spread bombing attacks Oct. 13. 2 policemen were wounded Oct. 15 in an exchange of gunfire with terrorists, who were believed to have staged the bombing incidents to focus UN attention on Tunisia. [See p. 328G]

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

Acheson Upholds U.S. in Korea. The first major speech in a new session of the UN Gen. Assembly was a "moderate" statement on U.S. policy in Korea & toward the UN generally by U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson Oct. 16. (Other Western powers were reported to have induced Acheson to drop from his speech a stern warning—in line with popular sentiment in the U.S.—of further UN action if the Communists did not heed a new appeal for a Korean armistice. U.S. spokesmen denied this, conceded that such a warning might be proposed in the Assembly's Political & Security Com.) [See p. 285B-C]

Acheson urged the UN to sustain the "crucial test" in Korea by fighting as long as necessary to "restore peace & security" and to aid reconstruction of Korea. "We must convince the aggressor that continued fighting . . . will cost him more than he can gain," he said. He made clear that the U.S. had little hope for disarmament at this time, declared "free law-abiding nations" must remain armed for self-defense.

Acheson said the U.S. was ready to be a moderator in questions of independence for colonial peoples and urged those peoples to work moderately toward their goals. He emphasized the rise in the U.S.' standard of living & its social welfare programs, said the U.S. would aid underdeveloped countries but they must do their best to help themselves. [See p. 319L; XI, 353J]

Opening, Officers Named. The Gen. Assembly began its 7th session Oct. 14 in the new $12,500,000 Assembly Hall in New York. Canadian External Affairs Min. Lester Bowles (Mike) Pearson, 55, was elected president, 51-4 (5 abstentions), over Indian delegate Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

7 Assembly vice presidents & committee chairmen who, with the Assembly president, make up the Steering Com. were elected Oct. 14. Balloting for the vice presidencies: Britain & U.S. 58 votes each; France 57, Russia 53, Honduras 48, Nationalist China 45, Egypt 34. Except for a last-place fight between Israel (33 votes) & Egypt, the slate was elected as prearranged.

Elected as committee chairmen: *Political*—Joao Carlos Muniz, Brazil; *Special Political*—Alexis Kyrou, Greece; *Economic*—Jiri Nosek, Czechoslovakia; *Social*—Syed Amjed Ali, Pakistan; *Trusteeship*—Rodolfo Muñoz, Argentina; *Budget*—Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines; *Legal*—Prince Wan Waithayakon, Thailand. Russia & Poland challenged the Assembly's approval of Pearson's suggestion making the Special Political Com. chairman a member of the Steering Com. [See Vol. XI, p. 354E-F]

President's Address. In his inaugural speech Pearson appealed for "a solution to present problems which will permit peoples & governments to live together, if not on the basis of friendship, at least on that of mutual toleration & understanding." Without an "armistice" in the cold war, he said, "we cannot begin another essential work of international peace—the bridging of the deep & deadly gulf which so tragically divides . . . peoples & governments who fought together against aggression a few long years ago." He urged the Arab & Asiatic nations to be moderate in their fight against colonialism, asked them to find "how . . . national self-expression (can) realize itself" without endangering the "whole structure of international cooperation."

(Pearson has been in the Canadian Forgn. Service since 1928, was Ambassador to the U.S. in 1945, headed Canada's UN group since 1948. He was senior adviser to the Canadians at the UN founding session and a member of the 1950 UN Korea cease-fire committee.) [See pp. 120B, 78C; Vol. XI, 362G]

Agenda Protests Lose. The Steering Com. Oct. 15 rejected Russian, French & South African efforts to strike controversial items from the agenda. Brazil's appeal for an Austrian peace treaty was opposed by Russian Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko who said the issue was not eligible for UN debate. He contended that Austria couldn't be discussed without simultaneous consideration of Trieste. Gromyko's motion to delete the Austrian question lost, 13-2 (Russia, Czech.) [see p. 278F]. Gromyko also challenged Nationalist China's right to participate in Assembly work but was defeated 12-2 (Pakistan abstaining) on a test vote. [See p. 294J; Vol. XI, 251P]

French delegate Henri Hoppenot entered a formal objection to UN examination of France's administration in Tunisia & Morocco, claimed that domestic jurisdiction was involved [see p. 270B]. South African delegate G. P. Jooste also argued domestic jurisdiction in protesting inclusion of 2 items calling for discussions of treatment of "people of Indian origin" in South Africa & of the Malan Govt.'s race segregation policies [see p. 321L]. Britain supported the French & South African objections. However the French North African & South African items were kept on the agenda without being submitted to a vote.

Only new item on the 70-item agenda was proposed by Czech delegate Jiri Nosek who asked debate on "interference of the U.S. in the internal affairs of other states."

Headquarters. Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie told the Gen. Assembly Oct. 14 it had the world's best technical & physical conditions in which to work but added, "I do not know how far you can move forward in the next 9 weeks." (Facts on UN hq.: completion was announced Oct. 9 by Director of Planning Wallace K. Harrison; it cost $68 million of which $65 million was a loan from the U.S., $3 million from UN funds; it covers 18 acres in mid-Manhattan, has 3 main buildings—a 40-story, glass-walled Secretariat; a low, domed Assembly Hall; rectangular conference quarters.) [See pp. 207G-H, 111B-C; Vol. VI, 396G-H]

Administration. Before the Gen. Assembly convened Secy. Gen. Lie suggested programs to speed the work of the Assembly and to reorganize the administrative set-up.

In an Oct. 4 memo Lie urged the Assembly to complete its work in 8 weeks rather than the 11 normally required. He proposed that the Assembly (1) select agenda items "with which it can profitably deal during a given session;" (2) state whether requested reports were to be considered at future sessions or merely circulated among delegations; (3) shorten debate by eliminating repetition, recognizing the right of chairmen & the Assembly president to rule "extraneous remarks & proposals" out of order and increase ways of making motions to limit debate; (4) form a special committee composed of a representative of each delegation to study reports & postponed agenda items between Assembly sessions; (5) provide for the UN to pay travel expenses of 2 additional members of each delegation to permit simultaneous meetings of 5, rather than 4, main committees. [See p. 38B]

Lie proposed Oct. 9 an administrative reorganization which would abolish posts of the 8 UN assistant secretaries general & director of technical aid. Professional directors would take over their departments. He asked for 3 non-political deputies of "highest competence & prestige" to coordinate UN policies & programs. (Assistant secretaryships have been allotted to the Big 5, a lesser East European country & 2 other nations.) [See p. 111D; Vol. XI, 130P]

Kashmir. Pakistan's ruling political party, the Moslem League, demanded Oct. 13 that the UN Security Council take prompt action on Kashmir. The League asked the Pakistani Govt. to liberate Kashmir "by all possible means," urged that Pakistan "be prepared for an all-out struggle." UN mediator Frank Graham told the Security Council Oct. 10 that India & Pakistan must guard against war over Kashmir. [See p. 295A]

Children's Fund. A. R. Lindt of Switzerland was elected chairman of the 1953 UN Intl. Children's Emergency Fund Exec. Board Oct. 13 in New York. He became the first representative of a non-member nation to be elected to a major UN chairmanship. The board approved a $7,154,000 welfare program for maternal & child-care projects in 31 nations Oct. 10. It allocated $3,119,000 for Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean area, Europe & Latin America and $1,141,000 for emergency aid to Egypt, Jordan, India, South Korea & among Palestine refugees. (Dr. Martha M. Eliot, chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau, was named to represent the U.S. on the UNICEF board Oct. 5 when Pres. Truman accepted the resignation of Katharine F. Lenroot.) [See p. 136E; Vol. XI, 221A]

Vital Statistics. The World Health Org. issued in a 700-p. volume Oct. 10 the most complete compilation of vital statistics ever assembled. The report covered 80 nations in North & South America, Europe, Africa & Asia. It showed: longevity of women was continuing to increase in relation to that of men; women were becoming more fertile; more males than females were born after wars but more females survived; world population continued to increase, particularly in Egypt, Israel, Ceylon, Japan, Holland, Yugoslavia, Finland, Australia, New Zealand. [See p. 262J]

Uniform sanitary regulations for world trade & travel went into effect Oct. 1. The code was adopted by the WHO assembly in May 1951. It replaced 13 international health pacts. [See Vol. XI, p. 179M] . . . **World industrial** production turned "slightly downward" after reaching a postwar peak last December, the UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics reported Oct. 9. The steel strike in the U.S. was cited as a major factor in the decline. [See p. 159J] . . . **Intl. Telecommunications Conf.,** meeting in Buenos Aires, unanimously admitted Iran, Panama, the Philippines, Uruguay & Yemen Oct. 9. [See Vol. XI, p. 275N] . . . **J. Burke Knapp** was named director of operations for the Intl. Bank in the

Western Hemisphere Oct. 3. He was a NATO economic adviser & U.S. president of the Brazilian-U.S. Econ. Development Comm. [See p. 311F-G] . . . **Nationalist China** paid $600,000 in dues to the UN Oct. 10, wiping out a debt of $503,310 owed for 1950 and part of $2,527,637 owed for 1951. [See p. 159H] . . . **Russian** Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik ended 4 years as chief Soviet delegate to the UN Oct. 15 when he sailed from New York for Russia. [See pp. 295C, 221L-M]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Eisenhower Campaigns. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower ended an 11-day tour of 13 Midwestern & Western states with a 2-day rest at his Denver hq. Oct. 11-12, then stumped 4 Southern states Oct. 13-15, spending his 62d birthday (Oct. 14) on an airborne tour of Texas. He flew back to New York Oct. 15.

Eisenhower delivered a major foreign policy address at the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York Oct. 16. He interpreted Russia's history, Stalin's pronouncement on probable clashes among capitalistic countries [see p. 309L] and statements of Soviet leaders at the USSR Communist Party Congress [see p. 326D-L] as adding up to a "formula" for the conduct of Soviet diplomacy: "As the Communist world carefully marshals its . . . strength, the free world . . . may be led to fall into factions and prey upon itself." To U.S. Communists, Eisenhower said, this may mean "a summons to agitate all forces working toward economic isolationism"—"arousing American watchmakers against the Swiss, machinery makers against the Germans, textile manufacturers against the Japanese." "We can successfully meet those tactics," he said, "only by dedication to 2 ideals": (1) unity, both national & with the free world, and (2) faith in "our belief that democracy is the only just way of life" & in "the idea of human freedom."

In Los Angeles Oct. 9 Eisenhower said he was "for wiping out every inequality of opportunity," starting "in our nation's capital." He urged extension of social security, "federal loans or other aid" to improve voluntary health plans and federal aid to states unable to build adequate schools.

In Salt Lake City Oct. 10 Eisenhower outlined what he called his "principle of the middle way." This meant, for example, rejection of both the extremists who say "the more government the better" and "those who deny the obligation of government to intervene on behalf of the people even when the complexities of modern life demand it." It meant the Fed. Govt. "should not be the monopolist of our power program" but "should be an active, helping partner to our state & local agencies." It rejected both the view which "would have us arm with hysterical speed—leading to an unmanageable financial problem"—and the "no less dangerous" "obsession with economy" that "would simply convert us into a rich & defenseless prize for the bold aggressor." Taking the "middle way" on the subversion issue, he said, he "firmly & specifically renounced" zealous attack "that takes no account of our civil liberties" and "wounds the innocent as well as the guilty," also rejected "the slick vocabulary of 'red herring' & 'phantoms.'" [See p. 320C-D]

Eisenhower opened his latest invasion of the South Oct. 13 with an address in New Orleans where he said he favored state ownership of oil-rich submerged lands, denounced "federal encroachments upon the rights & affairs of states," accused the Truman Admin. "powermongers" of "a policy of grab."

Eisenhower, who had opposed the Valley Authority plan for the Columbia Valley, lauded the accomplishments of the TVA in an address in Memphis Oct. 15 but said it should not be considered "as a rigid pattern for such developments in other regions." He said the plan to make state & federal agencies "true partners" in developing the Missouri Valley was "the system I favor in general for new projects." [See p. 320E]

(Tex. Atty. Gen. Price Daniel ruled Oct. 15 that Texans who do not want to vote for Eisenhower on the GOP line can write in his name on the Democratic line.) [See p. 320E-F]

Stevenson Attacks 'Ike,' GOP. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson returned to Springfield Oct. 12 after a swing through the Mid-West & South, headed West Oct. 14 for the Coast & Southwest.

Stevenson assailed Eisenhower in Kansas City Oct. 9 for saying "our prosperity is a fake." Eisenhower thinks Americans should be "ashamed" of their new homes, cars & TV sets "because we have war, defense, prosperity, civilian production & Democrats—all at the same time," he said. He accused Eisenhower of claiming to be a "Vandenberg Republican" in Michigan, a "Bricker Republican" in Ohio and a "Dirksen Republican" in Illinois, of failing to speak "on many of the great issues."

Stevenson said in St. Louis Oct. 9 that "government has 3 [economic] duties." It: (1) "is an umpire, denying special privilege, restraining monopoly & greed & bigotry, making sure that the game is played according to the rules"; (2) "has the duty of creating an economic climate in which creative men can take risks & reap rewards"; (3) "has the duty of helping the people develop their country." He urged the sort of "partnership of government with free & daring men" that resulted in the Louisiana Purchase, Grand Coulee Dam, Columbus' discovery of America, the development of atomic energy.

Stevenson said in Oklahoma City Oct. 10 the Democrats believed "the road to peace lies through the building of strength & unity in the free world" whereas Republican policy seemed to be "weakness"—"prematurely slashing our defense budget & our aid to our allies." In New Orleans Oct. 10 he assailed the GOP's restrictive foreign trade policies. He said Stalin's prediction of conflict among capitalistic countries [see p. 309L] was based on belief that Republican policy would not permit West Germany & Japan to trade with the free world. This would cause conflicts forcing them to trade with, eventually fall under the domination of the Soviet world. Stevenson also recalled that the Supreme Court had ruled that submerged offshore lands were a "national, and not a state, asset." He said it was as unwise for Congress "to institute a practice of giving away such national assets to individual states" as it would be to give away national forests, parks & grazing lands which "belong to the people of all the states." He urged a nonpolitical solution of the problem of submerged lands. [See F this page]

Stevenson toured Florida & Tennessee Oct. 11, refuting Republican charges that the South was taken for granted by the Democrats. He listed many key Congressional posts held by Southerners and named Northern Republicans who would replace them if Republicans won control of Congress. He also reminded Southerners of economic progress made in the South under Democratic administrations. He warned against "apostates who proclaim themselves Democrats" but support GOP nominees.

Stevenson in Salt Lake City Oct. 14 assailed GOP speakers "who betray the conquering, hopeful, practical yet deeply moral America" by whining "about our troubles," boasting "about our self-sufficiency—describing us as choosing to live alone, friendless . . . indifferent to the fate of man." He said Woodrow Wilson knew "we were destined to be an example and to assume the burden of greatness." "We are marked men," Stevenson declared. "We have been tapped by fate." He implied that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's anti-Red tactics threatened to impose "thought-control," destroy free exercise of "conscience."

Stevenson in Spokane Oct. 15 derided Eisenhower's claims that Republicans deserved credit for the Grand Coulee Dam. "Republican Presidents & Republican Congresses did nothing" about building it, Stevenson said. "It was built because of the wisdom & daring" of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Stevenson "honored" Republican Theodore Roosevelt for the Reclamation Law of 1902 but said TR "noted in his autobiography" that "he put the law through over the bitter opposition of the Old Guard Republicans in Congress." [See p. 320E]

Stevenson warned in San Francisco Oct. 15 that Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) would be the "quarterback" of Eisenhower's team, "carry the ball on every play," "write our labor laws, review our economic reforms to death, slash our defense program and dismantle our alliances." [See p. 320F-H]

Nixon Scores Stevenson on Hiss. Sen. Richard M. Nixon, GOP Vice Presidential candidate, charged in a nationwide broadcast from New York Oct. 13 that Stevenson had disqualified himself for the Presidency by giving a character deposition for Alger Hiss and by failing to understand the Communist danger. Nixon, reviewing his own role in Hiss' perjury conviction, charged that Stevenson "went down the line" for Hiss when, as a "voluntary" character witness at Hiss' first trial, he testified that Hiss' reputation "for veracity, for integrity and loyalty was good." 22 leading American lawyers, including backers of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, issued a statement in New York Oct. 14 deploring "any effort to criticize or reproach Gov. Stevenson for testifying" in the Hiss case. They said Stevenson appeared "pursuant to an order" of a U.S. court, that his "testimony related only to the reputation of Hiss based on what the Governor had heard other people say" and that Stevenson "acted properly in this matter and did what any good citizen should have done."

Nixon reiterated his criticism of Stevenson in Muskegon, Mich. Oct. 15, contrasting Stevenson with John Foster Dulles, whose "opportunities for knowing Hiss were about the same as Stevenson's, perhaps even less." Dulles, however, "was a witness for the prosecution," Nixon said. (Ex-Postmaster Gen. James A. Farley criticized Nixon Oct. 14 for attacking Stevenson yet not revealing that Dulles had recommended Hiss for his Carnegie Foundation job.) (Nixon had charged in Bellefontaine, O. Oct. 8 that Pres. Truman had "his Justice Dept. issue an order to the FBI" telling FBI agents "they would be fired" if they cooperated with the House Un-American Activities Com. "in getting the information which eventually forced the Justice Dept. to prosecute" Hiss.) [See pp. 239H, 288P]

Truman on Tour. Pres. Truman returned to Washington Oct. 12 after a 15-day 8,500-mi. whistle-stop tour from coast to coast during which he visited 24 states and made more than 90 speeches for the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. Then, despite GOP gibes that he was "AWOL from his post of duty" and doing the Democratic slate more harm than good, Mr. Truman left Oct. 15 for 3 days of stumping in New England.

The President, in an attack on Nixon, charged in Buffalo, N.Y. Oct. 9 that "a group of hotheads . . . want to do away with the Bill of Rights whenever a man is accused of communism." He assailed the "unjust" Immigration & Naturalization Act, said its author, Sen. Pat McCarran (Nev.), was "not my kind of Democrat." He charged in Rochester, N.Y. Oct. 10 that Eisenhower "hasn't even tried to talk about the issues" but tried to "hide" them with a "campaign of lies" & "loose charges about communism in government" although "he knows that for years the Govt. has had an effective program to keep Communists out of Govt. service." He said in Utica, N.Y. Oct. 10 that "a man who betrays his friends," as he charged Eisenhower had done, "is not to be trusted" to be President. In New York Oct. 11 he assured a Harlem audience that he would continue his fight for FEPC. He criticized Eisenhower for having defended, while still in the Army, "a certain amount of segregation" among troops. He said Eisenhower was "whispering promises" on civil rights in the North, wooing anti-civil rights Dixiecrats in the South. He said later the same day that Eisenhower "says isolationism is dead" yet indorses candidates "who still oppose the North Atlantic Treaty and the Mutual Security Program and want America to withdraw behind her moat." Mr. Truman charged in Hartford, Conn. Oct. 16 that Eisenhower "stated that he knows a panacea to cure the situation in Korea." "If he knows a remedy, it's his duty to come and tell me what it is and save lives right now," Mr. Truman declared. [See pp. 319N-320A]

'Ike' Reveals Income. A summary of the joint income tax returns filed by Eisenhower & his wife for the years 1942-51 was released by the general's N.Y. hq. Oct. 14. It showed a gross 10-yr. income of $888,303.99—including $635,000 for all rights to his book *Crusade in Europe*—and payment of $217,082.71 in federal income taxes. Eisenhower hq. simultaneously released copies of correspondence with the Treasury in which it was ruled that he could pay the 25% capital gains tax ($158,750) on the income from his book—leaving him a $476,250 balance—instead of the higher personal income tax rate. Eisenhower announced his decision to publish his income data Oct. 10 after 2 reporters made public an Oct. 5 "off-the-record" news conference in which he had said he did not intend to reveal the information. Reporters had objected vainly for nearly a week to Eisenhower's refusal to let them report his statement that he did not intend to publicize his income. They protested that an earlier statement by Eisenhower's press secretary to the effect that the income data would be made public had been widely circulated. [See p. 312E]

Labor Backs Stevenson. Stevenson was indorsed by the national conventions of the United Mine Workers in Cincinnati Oct. 13, the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers in Pittsburgh Oct. 10 and the CIO Industrial Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in Cleveland Oct. 15. UMW Pres. John L. Lewis had called for Stevenson's indorsement after opening the convention Oct. 7 with an attack on Eisenhower. [See p. 304H]

COMMUNISM

Rosenberg Death Penalty Upheld. The death sentences of convicted atomic spies Julius Rosenberg, 33, & Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 36, were upheld Oct. 13 by an 8-1 Supreme Court decision not to review their cases. Only Justice Hugo L. Black voted to give them a hearing. The decision also denied a hearing to radar expert Morton Sobell, 35, who was given a 30-yr. jail sentence in the same case. Ex-Sgt. David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother who testified against the other 3 defendants and got a 15-yr. sentence, did not appeal. [See p. 65A]

(The court Oct. 13 also rejected an appeal against the death sentence of Tomoya Kawakita, U.S.-born Japanese convicted of treason for brutality to U.S. war prisoners.) [See p. 185P]

(The Supreme Court began its new term Oct. 6.)

UN Americans Defy Senate Probe. Chrmn. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.) of a subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. charged in New York Oct. 14 that American "traitors" were "actively identified" with the UN. 12 Americans employed by the UN refused Oct. 13-15, on self-incrimination grounds, to tell his subcommittee whether they were Communists. A 13th, Mrs. Ruth Elizabeth Crawford, 51, testified Oct. 15 that she had been a Communist Party member "around in 1935" and that "in some respects I am sympathetic" to Red aims. She refused to testify about her former CP associates.

The UN aides who refused to say whether they were Reds: (Oct. 13) Alfred J. Van Tassel, Joel Gordon, Frank C. Bancroft, Stanley Graze; (Oct. 14) Jack Sargent Harris, Herman & Mrs. Marjorie Zap, Mrs. Julia Older Bazer, Herman Schimmel, Alexander Svenchansky; (Oct. 15) Mrs. Dorothy Hope Tisdale Eldridge, Jane M. Reed. A 14th American, Eugene Wallach, who was fighting his June 20 dismissal by the UN, refused to answer Oct. 13. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie Oct. 12 told Americans subpenaed they had no immunity for "private activities" or "activities prior to employment" by the UN but "are not authorized to testify with regard to official [UN] activities." Lie said Oct. 11 he had dismissed Americans for anti-U.S. activities when U.S. officials gave him convincing information but refused to act on "mere suspicion or smears." [See p. 170C]

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) charged Oct. 11 there was "heavy infiltration" of U.S. Communists & ex-Reds into the UN [see p. 224G]. Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.) in Muskegon, Mich. Oct. 15 blamed the Truman Admin. for letting possible subversives get key UN jobs [see A this page]. Chrmn. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) of the full Senate Internal Security Subcom. charged Oct. 8 in Salt Lake City, where he received the American Coalition's 1952 medal of the Founders & Patriots of America, that UNESCO was "encouraging" U.S. school children to put UN allegiance above loyalty to the U.S. [See pp. 272P, 257C]

Smith Lauds Truman. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Central Intelligence Agency director, told the House Un-American Activities Com. in Philadelphia Oct. 13 that if the next President "does as well as Pres. Truman in cooperation with the security agencies in ferreting out subversives," the U.S. "will have little to worry about." Smith made this statement when called to explain his previously-expressed conviction that Communists have infiltrated U.S. intelligence units. He reiterated that he had found no Reds in his outfit in the U.S. but believed some were "in my organization outside of the United States because in the past we have from time to time discovered one or 2 in our ranks." He called such penetration "inevitable . . . in a security organization of our type." [See p. 313A-D]

Davies Urged Use of 'Reds.' John Paton Davies Jr., Deputy Director of Political Affairs for the U.S. in Bonn, Germany, has admitted that in 1949 he urged the CIA to "utilize" 3 persons who have been described as Communists. The admission, made at closed hearings of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in Aug. 1951 & Feb. 1952, was made public by the subcommittee Oct. 10. Davies had refused to give details on grounds the undisclosed "clandestine operation" for which he recommended them was "only slightly less sensitive than atomic energy." The subcommittee has asked the Justice Dept. to study apparent conflicts between Davies' & ex-CIA agent Lyle H. Munson's testimony for possible perjury. [See pp. 57C, 209H]

Reds in Labor. Organizers Max Helfand & David Davis of United Electrical Workers Local 155 refused, on self-incrimination grounds, to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. in Philadelphia Oct. 13 whether they were Communists. Ex-Communist Thomas F. Delaney, a CIO Intl. Electrical Workers organizer, had identified them as Communists earlier the same day. Helfand & 4 other union officials & organizers refused to answer committee questions Oct. 4. Among those who refused: John Tisa of Camden, N.J., a vice pres. & national organizer of the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers of America. (The Senate Internal Security Subcom. had charged Sept. 4 that the 65,000-member DPOWA was "under the control of the Kremlin," that DPOWA Pres. Arthur Osman, Secy.-Treas. Donald Henderson, N.Y. Dist. 65 Pres. David Livingston & other officials had been identified as "Communist Party members" despite their signing of Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits.) [See p. 26C] (Pres. Leon Beverly of CIO United Packinghouse Local 347 [representing 7,000 Armour & Co. workers] & ex-Pres. Sam

Parks of Local 25 [representing Wilson workers] refused to tell the House committee in Chicago Sept. 4 whether they were Communists. A witness had reported seeing them & other union officials at a meeting open only to CP members.) [See p. 281H]

West Coast Inquiries. Owen Vinson, 49, ex-radio director who said he had been treasurer of a Red unit for Hollywood radio people, told the House Un-American Activities Com. in Los Angeles Oct. 2 that he had known Abe Burrows & some 2 dozen other radio personages as Communists. (Burrows said in New York Oct. 3 that he had voluntarily testified before the committee in Washington Mar. 20, 1951 "that I was not a Communist" and "despised the Communist philosophy" but "associated with some Communistic groups" while Russia was a wartime ally.) 2 dentists & 4 physicians refused in Los Angeles Oct. 3 to answer committee questions on Communist affiliations. One of the physicians, radiologist Alexander E. Pennes, said he had been dismissed by St. Joseph's Hospital of Orange, Calif. in Sept. 1951, the day after he was mentioned in committee testimony. Russian-born Mrs. Betty S. Seldon, 51, was fired as a Los Angeles County social worker Oct. 7 for refusal to answer committee questions on Red affiliations. [See p. 313J]

Leon H. Keyserling Oct. 10 denied published reports that ex-Communist Paul Crouch had identified his wife as a girl who in 1928-29 had said she was a Communist Party and Young Communist League member. Keyserling said Crouch admitted before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. that he was "unable to make positive identification." Keyserling said that his wife's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Dublin Marshall, had testified that it was she, not Mrs. Keyserling, who met Crouch in 1928-29. [See p. 313H] . . . **Earl Browder** & Mrs. Raissa Irene Berkman Browder were freed on $2,500 bail in New York Oct. 9. [See p. 313G-H] . . . **Harry A. Jarvinen** was acquitted by a federal jury in Seattle Oct. 1 of charges that he gave false information to the FBI & Central Intelligence Agency. CIA agents Wayne H. Richardson & Miller Holland were given 15-day jail sentences Oct. 3 for refusal to testify at Jarvinen's trial. [See p. 313D-E] . . . **Fed. Dist. Judge Michael L. Igoe** in Chicago Oct. 6 ordered revocation of the citizenship of German-born Charles Anthony Tuteur, 37, for having failed to tell officials when he applied for naturalization (in Vancouver, Wash. in 1944) that he subscribed to 2 leftwing magazines. . . . **Boston Public Library** trustees voted 3-2 Oct. 3 to continue to make Communist publications available to readers on grounds they had no right to censor books and the public should know both sides of important controversies. The *Boston Post* attacked this stand, the *Boston Herald* defended it.

ARTS & SCIENCE

WINNERS OF AWARDS

Chemistry. Prizes announced at American Chemical Society meeting in Atlantic City Sept. 15: 1953 Garvan Medal for distinguished services by a woman chemist—Dr. Leonora Neuffer Bilger; Ipatieff Prize (about $3,000 & a diploma) given every 3 years for experimental work on catalysts for high pressure—Dr. Robt. B. Anderson of U.S. Bur. of Mines; $1,000 Award in Pure Chemistry—Dr. Wm. V. E. Doering of Yale; Fritzsche Award ($1,000 & a gold medal) for work in essential oils—Dr. Max Stroll of Firmenich & Cie. of Geneva; $1,000 Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in enzyme chemistry—Dr. Earl R. Stadtman of Natl. Inst. of Health; $1,000 Borden Award in milk chemistry—Dr. Robt. Jenness of U. of Minn.; $1,000 Fisher Award in analytical chemistry—Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke of Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory; $1,000 Eli Lilly & Co. award in biological chemistry—Dr. Nathan O. Kaplan of Johns Hopkins U.'s McCollum-Pratt Institute; $1,000 Scientific Apparatus Makers Award in chemical education—Dr. Howard J. Lucas of Calif. Inst. of Tech.; $1,000 Precision Scientific Co. award in petroleum chemistry—Dr. Robt. W. Schiessler of Pa. St. Teachers Coll. (Dr. B. R. Stanerson of Washington reported at the convention Sept. 14 that the number of chemists being graduated from U.S. colleges & universities was declining dangerously. 7,400 were graduated in the 1951-52 academic year, and graduations were expected to drop to 7,000 in 1952-53, 5,300 in 1953-54, 5,000 in 1954-55. This compared with 7,699 in 1947-48, 9,307 in 1948-49, 10,794 in 1949-50, 9,040 in 1950-51.) [See p. 235M]

Medicine. American Public Health Assn.'s Albert & Mary Lasker Foundation awards in public health, in N.Y. Oct. 6: Dr. Chas.-Edward Amory Winslow, 75, of Yale (special award); dentists Frederick S. McKay, 78, of Colorado Springs & H. Trendley Dean, 59, of Natl. Inst. of Dental Research for fluorination of water; Dr. Brock Chisholm, 56, of Toronto, dir. gen. of UN's World Health Org.; Dr. Howard A. Rusk, 51, dir. of NYU-Bellevue Medical Center's Inst. of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation; Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem, 51, of U. of Wis. for biochemical & nutrition research; Sir MacFarlane Burnet, 53, of Melbourne, Australia for virus research. (Regular award winners got $1,000 each & gold statuettes of Winged Victory of Samothrace; special award: $2,500.) [See p. 236B]

Press. Maria Moors Cabot Awards presented at Columbia U. (N.Y.) Oct. 9 to journalists advancing "international friendship in the Americas": Antonio Arias Bernal, cartoonist for Hoy magazine, Mexico City; Dr. Juan B. Fernandez, dir. of El Heraldo of Barranquilla, Colombia; Belarmino Austregesilo de Athayde, editor of Diario da Noite, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Jorge Delano Frederick (penname 'Coke'), cartoonist-editor of Topaze magazine, Siantiago, Chile; Jules Dubois, Chicago Tribune's Latin-American correspondent. [See Vol. XI, p. 399G] . . . U. of Minnesota's 1952 award for distinguished service to journalism, presented in Chicago Oct. 13 at Inland Daily Press Assn. meeting: Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, self-exiled editor of Buenos Aires La Prensa. (A tribunal of the Inter-American Press Assn. simultaneously condemned Govt. seizure of La Prensa as a violation of Argentina's constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press. It accused Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón & the Argentine Legislature of "denying the justice to which citizens have a right.") [See p. 227D] . . . $500 Sidney Hillman Foundation awards in N.Y. Sept. 25: Carl T. Rowan of Minneapolis Tribune for articles on race relations in the South; Arthur D. Morse for McCall's Magazine article on charges of subversive teaching in public schools; Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer, for his book "The Loyalty of Free Man" (on civil liberties). [See Vol. XI, p. 413L]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Hospital Assn.[1]	Dr. E. L. Crosby, Chicago	Pres.[2]	Sept. 18
British Broadcasting Corp.	Sir Ian Jacob	Dir. gen.	Oct. 8
Intl. Astronomical Union[3]	Dr. Otto Struve, U. Calif.	Pres.	Sept. 13
E. W. Scripps Co.[4]	Chas. E. Scripps, 32	Chrmn.[5]	Sept. 19[6]
	Jack R. Howard, 42	Pres.[7]	Sept. 19[6]
Skouras Theatres Corp.	Spyros S. Skouras Jr., 28	Pres.	Oct. 8
Society for the Study of Social Problems	Ernest W. Burgess of U. of Chicago	Pres.[8]	Sept. 4
	Alfred McClung Lee of B'klyn College	Pres.-elect	Sept. 4
RESIGNATION			
New Friends of Music	Dr. Hans Rosenwald	Chrmn.	Oct. 14

[1]Outgoing Amer. Hosp. Assn. Pres. Dr. Anthony J. J. Rourke of N.Y. reported at the opening of the assn.'s convention in Philadelphia Sept. 15 that a record 18,750,000 patients were admitted to the 6,832 U.S. hospitals in 1951. [See Vol. X, p. 318P] [2]Installed [3]Convention held in Rome; delegates voted to hold 1955 convention in Dublin, rejected Soviet bid for Leningrad meeting; Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard reported Sept. 8 that recent observations indicate the Milky Way has a 150,000-light-yr. diameter, a 100,000-light-year core. [See Vol. XI, pp. 415N, 374P] [4]Operator of 19 Scripps-Howard newspapers [5]Succeeded W. W. Hawkins [6]Effective Dec. 31 [7]Succeeded Roy W. Howard, who continued as publisher-editor of N.Y. World-Telegram & Sun [8]Reelected

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

BUTTRIO SQUARE. Musical comedy about Italian village which needs only one more citizen to become a town. Book by Billy Gilbert & Genovese. Music by Arthur Jones & Fred Stamer. Lyrics by Genovese. Based on Hal Cranton's play, from original story by Genovese. Choreographed & staged by Eugene Loring. Presented by Genovese & Edw. Woods. Cast headed by Billy Gilbert, Lawrence Brooks, Lois Hunt, Susan Johnson, Marti Stevens, Al Checco. Oct. 14 at New Century. (0-1-7)*

AN EVENING WITH BEATRICE LILLIE. Sketches revolving around Miss Lillie. Produced & directed by Edw. Duryea Dowling. Other member of cast: Reginald Gardiner. Oct. 2 at Booth. (8-0-0)*

THE GAMBLER. Fantasy about man not sure whether he murdered his wife. Adapted by Alfred Drake & Edw. Eager from Ugo Betti's Italian. Staged by Herman Shumlin. Presented by Thos. Hammond & Wayne Harriss. Cast: Alfred Drake, Anne Burr, Philip Coolidge, Percy Waram, E. G. Marshall, Constance Clausen, Margaret Draper. Oct. 13 at Lyceum. (0-4-4)*

IN ANY LANGUAGE. Comedy about fading Hollywood star who makes film with earthy Italian director. By Edmund Beloin & Henry Garson. Based on Garson's story. Staged by Geo. Abbott. Presented by Jule Styne & Abbott. Starring Uta Hagen. In cast: Joe De Santis, Walter Matthau, Nita Naldi, Gloria Marlowe. Oct. 8 at Cort. (1-3-4)*

THE SACRED FLAME. Revival of Somerset Maugham treatise on mercy killing. Staged by John Reich. Presented by Anthony Parella. In cast: Frances Starr, Patricia Wheel, Nancy Coleman. Oct. 7 at President. (1-3-4)*

THE TIME OF THE CUCKOO. Comedy-drama by Arthur Laurents about American spinster's disillusioning romance in Italy. Staged by Harold Clurman. Presented by Robt. Whitehead & Walter Fried. Starring Shirley Booth. In cast: Dino DiLuca, Geraldine Brooks, Donald Murphy, Lydia St. Clair, José Perez. Oct. 15 at Empire. (4-4-0)*

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 19D]

NEW BOOKS

AMY VANDERBILT'S COMPLETE BOOK OF ETIQUETTE: A Guide to Gracious Living. New rival to Emily Post. Oct. 5. (Doubleday, 704 pp., $5 & $5.75)†

CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT: The Secret Soviet Terror Against America, by Guenther Reinhardt. Examines operations of Russian secret agents. Oct. 14. (Hermitage House, 222 pp., $3.50)†

THE DEVILS OF LOUDUN, by Aldous Huxley. Account of how amorous young 17th Century priest was executed on false charges of causing demonic seizure of nuns. Oct. 1. (Harper, 340 pp., $4)†

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT, by Paul H. Douglas. Illinois Senator discusses morality in Govt. Oct. 13. (Harvard U., 114 pp., $2.25)† [See p. 163D]

HARPER'S BIBLE DICTIONARY, by Madeleine S. Miller & J. Lane Miller. 3,200 entries of Biblical references. Oct. 15. (Harper, $7.95 & $8.95)†

HEMINGWAY: The Writer as Artist, by Carlos Baker. Critical appreciation of Ernest Hemingway's work. Oct. 9. (Princeton U., 322 pp., $4.50)†

KISS ME, DEADLY, by Mickey Spillane. Clash between Mafia & Mike Hammer, fictional detective whose previous violent adventures have sold 15 million copies in paper-back editions. Oct. 10. (Dutton, 256 pp., $2.50)*

THE LIFE & GOOD TIMES OF WILLIAN RANDOLPH HEARST, by John Tebbel. Biography. Oct. 10. (Dutton, 386 pp., $4)† [See Vol. XI, p. 280N]

McCARTHY: The Man, The Senator, The "Ism," by Jack Anderson & Ronald May. Profile of Wisconsin anti-Red crusader; says he plans bid for Presidency in 1956. Oct. 13. (Beacon, $3.75)† [See p. 320B]

*Fiction †Non-fiction

A MAN'S STATURE, by Henry Viscardi Jr. Crippled man's success in rehabilitating disabled soldiers. Oct. 2. (John Day, 240 pp., $3)†
MEN AT ARMS, by Evelyn Waugh. First of projected trilogy about member of British Army. Oct. 14. (Little, Brown, 342 pp., $3.50)*
THE MUSTANGS, by J. Frank Dobie. Story of wild horses of western U.S. Sept. 29. (Little, Brown, 376 pp., $6)†
OFF THE RECORD, edited by Dicken Hartwell & Andrew A. Rooney. Hitherto-untold stories by members of Overseas Press Club. Oct. 2. (Doubleday, 321 pp., $3.95)†
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE BIBLE & CHRISTIANITY. Ancient & modern history of Christianity & other faiths depicted in paintings, photos. Compiled by editors of Year, picture-history annual; intro. by Albert Schweitzer. Sept. 29. (Year, 187 pp., $7.95)†
PRISONER OF GRACE, by Joyce Cary. Wife reveals unprincipled character of celebrated English politician. Oct. 13. (Harper, 301 pp., $3)*
RECALLED TO SERVICE, by Gen. Maxime Weygand. World War II memoirs of leader of France's 1940 forces. Oct. 2. (Doubleday, 454 pp., $6.75)†
A STRANGER CAME TO THE FARM, by Mika Waltari. Modern tragedy of love on Finnish farm. Oct. 10. (Putnam, 192 pp., $3)*
STRANGE EMPIRE: A Narrative of the Northwest, by Joseph Kinsey Howard; intro. by Bernard DeVoto. Louis Riel's rebellions against Canada in 1870s. Oct. 8. (Morrow, 601 pp., $6)†
A TIME OUTWORN, by Val Mulkerns. Irish romance; first novel. Oct. 11. (Devin-Adair, 253 pp., $3)*
USHANT, by Conrad Aiken. Poet's autobiography written in lyrical, introspective 3d person style. Oct. 9. (Duell-Little, Brown, 365 pp., $4.50)†
WILLKIE: The Events He Was Part Of—The Ideas He Fought For, by Joseph Barnes. Biography. Oct. 7. (Simon & Schuster, 405 pp., $5)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Baha Alchesay, 87, last hereditary chief of Arizona Apache Indians; Oct. 11 in Whiteriver, White Mtn. Reservation, Ariz.

William Watts Ball, 83, retired *Charleston News & Courier* ed., advocate of states' rights; Oct. 14 in Charleston, S.C.

Gaston Baty, 67, French theatrical producer; Oct. 13 in Aix-en-Provence, France of a stroke.

Jack Conway, 65, Hollywood film director (*A Tale of Two Cities, Viva Villa, Boom Town, The Hucksters*), star of silent films; Oct. 11 in Pacific Palisades, Calif. of heart ailment.

Raymond Blanning Egan, 62, popular-song lyricist (*Sleepy Time Gal, Japanese Sandman*); Oct. 13 in Westport, Conn.

Sir Maurice Linford Gwyer, 74, ex-Indian Chief Justice who helped draft Indian Constitution; Oct. 12, Eastbourne, Eng.

Dr. William Ewart Gye, 68, cancer research specialist; Oct. 14 in Perth, Australia.

Fred H. Haggerson, 68, board chrmn., ex-pres. of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.; Oct. 14 in New York.

Dr. Walter Lowrie Hervey, 90, ex-pres. of Teachers College, ex-chrmn. NYC Board of Eductn. board of examiners, ed. of Good Speech Society's *The Spoken Word*; Oct. 14 in New York.

Alvin Anthony (Shipwreck) Kelly, 67, stunt man famous for flagpole sitting in 1920s; Oct. 11 in N.Y. on home relief.

Maurice Léon, 72, intl. lawyer who helped France sell $35 million worth of war bonds in U.S. during World War I; Oct. 9 in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

George Campbell Peery, 78, Virginia Governor 1934-38, ex-Congressman; Oct. 14 in Richlands, Va.

Edwin A. Relkin, 71, Yiddish theater manager & producer; Oct. 11 in New York.

Archb. Gabriel M. Reyes of Manila, 61, resistance leader against Japanese occupation of Philippines in World War II, first Filipino to become a Roman Catholic Archbishop; Oct. 10 in Washington. [See Vol. IX, p. 335J]

Marceliano Santa Maria, 86, painter; Oct. 12 in Madrid.

Dr. Louis John Sieck, 68, Concordia Seminary pres., Lutheran leader; Oct. 14 in St. Louis, Mo.

Mois Zlatin, 69, ballet musical conductor; Oct. 10 in N.Y.

SPORTS

Baseball. Casey Stengel, 62, signed Oct. 13 to continue as N.Y. Yankee mgr. for 2 years at a reported $90,000-$100,000 a year. An AP poll of baseball writers named Stengel 1952 "manager of the year" Oct. 15. [See p. 324D-E; Vol. IX, 376E] . . . Princeton pitcher Dave Sisler, 21 Oct. 16, said Oct. 15 he signed with the AL Boston Red Sox Oct. 13 for a $35,000-$45,000 bonus. He is the son of oldtime star George Sisler. [See p. 156K] . . . Washington re-signed mgr. Bucky Harris Oct. 14 for 2 years at about $35,000 a year. [See p. 315J; Vol. IX, 344P] . . . The AL St. Louis Browns bought Bill Hunter, 24, Ft. Worth (Tex. League) shortstop this year, from the Brooklyn farm system Oct. 14 for "about $150,000" & outfielder Ray Coleman, pitcher Bob Mahoney & infielder Stan Rojek. [See pp. 315J, 267J-K] . . . The Yankees released outfielder Charlie Keller at his request Oct. 13. [See p. 292J] . . . Indianapolis (Amer. Assn. 6th place) fired mgr. Gene Desautels Oct. 10. [See p. 308B-C] . . . Pittsburgh traded outfielder Gus Bell to Cincinnati Oct. 14 for catcher Joe Rossi & outfielders Cal Abrams & Gail Henley. [See pp. 315J, L-M, 267K]

Official 1952 World Series shares announced Oct. 16: The Yankees divided their part of the $500,003.28 player pool into 27 full shares of $6,026.32 each & 19 part shares. The Dodgers divided 29 full shares of $4,200.64 each & 15 part shares. Series' 7-game receipts totaled $1,622,753.01. Yankee & Dodger club owners & the 2 major league offices got $219,834.20 each; the baseball commissioner's office drew $243,412.96. [See p. 324G-H]

Boxing. World lightweight title: regained in Chicago Oct. 15 by Jimmy Carter, 29, of N.Y. in a 15-round unanimous decision over champ Lauro Salas, 24, of Los Angeles. [See p. 156K-L] . . . Ex-heavyweight champ Ezzard Charles, 31, of Cincinnati, knocked out Bernie Reynolds, 25, of Cliffside, N.J. in 1 min. 40 secs. of the 2d round Oct. 8 in Cincinnati. [See p. 260D-E] . . . British Empire heavyweight title fight at Leicester, Eng.: won Oct. 13 by Johnny Williams of Britain, 192 lb., in a 7th-round technical knockout over Johnny Arthur, 23, of South Africa, 218½ lb. [See Vol. X, p. 372G]

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE (Pro.) (Oct. 12)

Chi. Bears 38, Dallas 20	L.A. 30, Green Bay 28	Phila. 26, Pitt. 21
Chi. Cards 17, Wash. 6	N.Y. 17, Cleveland 9	San Fran. 28, Det. 0

COLLEGE (Oct. 11)

Ala. 33, VPI 0	Ida. 6, Utah St. 3	Okla. 49, Tex. 20
Ark. 20, Baylor 17	Ill. 48, Wash. 14	Pa. St. 35, W. Va. 21
Army 37, Dart. 7	Kan. 43, Ia. St. 0	Penn 13, Princeton 7
Bos. Col. 20, Drake 14*	LSU 34, Ky. 7	Pitt 22, Notre Dame 19
Bos. U. 9, Miami 7*	Marqt. 37, Det. 27	Purdue 41, Iowa 14
Bucknl. 19, Temple 12*	Md. 37, Ga. 0	R.I. 7, Brown 6
Calif. 41, Ore. 7	Mich. 28, Ind. 13	SMU 25, Mo. 7
Colgate 13, Rutgers 7	Mich. St. 48, Tex. Ag. 6	Stanfd. 41, Ore. St. 28
Colo. A&M 14, Wyo. 0	Minn. 27, N'westn 26	Syr. 26, Cornell 6
Duke 33, S.C. 7	Miss. 21, V'bilt 21	Tenn. 26, Chattnga. 6
Fla. 54, Clemson 13	Mont. 17, Denver 7	UCLA 20, Rice 0
Ga. Tech 14, Tulane 0	Navy 14, W&M 0	Vilnva. 20, Wake F. 0
Harvd. 42, Wash. U. 0	Neb. 27, Kan. St. 14	Va. 50, G. Wash. 0
Holy Cross 35, NYU 0	N.C. St. 28, Dvdson. 6	W&L 21, Richmond 20
Houston 33, Tulsa 7	Ohio St. 23, Wis. 14	Yale 35, Columbia 28

* Oct. 10 [See p. 324K]

All-Ireland senior football final in Dublin Oct. 12: Cavan 9, Meath 5. [See Vol. XI, p. 312H-J]

Horse Racing. Selima Stakes at Laurel, Md. Oct. 11: won by Brookmeade Stable's Tritium, Ronnie Nash up, for $42,330. [See Vol. XI, p. 344E]

Tennis. Pan-American tourney winners in Mexico City Oct. 12: men's singles—Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla.; women's singles—Shirley Fry of Akron, O.; men's doubles—Vic Seixas of Philadelphia & Gustavo Palafox of Mexico. [See p. 308G]

Track. Natl. AAU 20,000-meter walking championship at Providence, R.I.: retained Oct. 12 by Henry Laskau, 36, of New York in 1 hr. 37 mins. 43.4 secs. [See p. 204G]

MISCELLANEOUS

Drought. Pres. Truman declared drought-stricken Oklahoma a disaster area Oct. 13. Next day he added $5 million to the $3 million already available for relief of drought-stricken states. Others being aided: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Missouri. [See p. 316D]

Air Crash. 11 USAF men were killed in the crash of a 4-engine Air Force plane in the Parret Mountain region 20 miles south of Portland, Ore. Oct. 8. [See p. 308H]

Death toll in Britain's Oct. 8 train wreck rose to 111 Oct. 14. [See p. 324N-P]

Birthdays. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, 68 Oct. 11. [See p. 233D] . . . Cordell Hull, 81 Oct. 2. [See pp. 167G, 41B]

Married. Mary Ellin Berlin Burden, 24, Irving Berlin's daughter, to ex-*Time* writer Marvin Barrett, 32, in Ensenada, Mex. Oct. 14 (her 2d, his first). [See Vol. IX, p. 336M] . . . Al (Flip) Rosen, Cleveland Indians' 3d-baseman, to Terry Blumberg in Dothan, Ala. Oct. 13. [See p. 315K] . . . Actress Janet Blair, 31, to stage manager Nick Mayo, 32, in San Francisco Oct. 5. . . . Dr. Ewan Forbes-Sempill, 40, Scottish physician whose sex was changed from female to male, to Isobel Mitchell, 40, his housekeeper, in Alford, Scot. Oct. 10. [See p. 308J]